and

cods.

anglaise

buttons or e filet, the assian laces a are used arse woven

ilfully used d they are

you l be usic disc. the play

your easy CO.

the general lines of the blouse are a triffe If, as is true in the majority of cases, blouse must be fitted for wear under a coat, the deep berthe and other shoulder draperies are out of the question. Most attractive blouses owning such features

USUFUL SEPARATE WAISTS.

fied to form an integral part of the cos-

tume with which it is to be worn. It matches

the skirt in color, even if it is not sufficiently

chic to carry out the trimming features of the skirt or to repeat the skirt material

in some fashion.

Handsome white blouses are, to be sure,

still worn with skirts of various colors

and are so useful that women are loath to give them up, but they are no longer con-sidered distinctly smart unless worn with

The same thing may be said of the deli-

cate blue, pink, yellow and champagne colored blouses which, in extravagantly

elaborate form, appear in the shop win-

dows. They are charming, and worn with a skirt to match they would be most

desirable for house wear; but worn with

skirts to which they have no definite rela-

tion they are not according to the latest

They are very suggestive, however,

these exquisite blouses, and if they do not

happen to fill the want left by one's coat

and skirt costume, they may at least give

one the ideas for blouses that may be made

heavier than silk, are also used for hand-

some blouses but, naturally enough, are

not so much in demand for spring and

summer wear as they have been through-

as chiffon cloths, are excellent blouse ma-

terials, for, though comparatively light

and sheer, they are really durable. If it

is impossible to get exactly the shade re-

quired in this chiffon, or, indeed, in any

lace, silk or other fabric, one has but to

send goods and a sample of the desired

color to a reputable dyer. There was

never a time when so much special dyeing

was ordered by dressmakers, and the

satisfactory results are a tribute to the

Hand work of any and of every kind

lavished upon these dressy blouses.

Fagoting, embroidery, tucking, shirring,

smocking, inset lace designs, all play their

part, and the ubiquitous bouillonée figures

as conspicuously here as elsewhere in the

While the details offer great variety,

are offered, and for house wear are charm-

ing enough; but, once orammed into even

skill of the modern dyers.

The heavy grades of chiffons, known

Chiffon, mousseline, lace and all the new tone.

in the right colors and materials.

out the winter

driven from the field.

The long shoulder line must be achieved in some fashion, so the blouse maker re-A NEW MODIFICATION IN THE sorts to a deep yoke of lace or hand work running down low over the shoulders and out round, pointed front and back, or shaped An Integral Part of the Costumes They rregularly. The juncture of yoke and Are Worn With—Spring Notions of the Blouse Makers—The Long Shoulder plouse and sleeves is hidden by trimming, and the full sleeves have cuffs correspond-Line-Beauty of the Lingerie Blouses.

ing to the yoke. As has been said before, this yoke blouse The separate blouse is not only a luxury; varies widely in detail. The yoke may be it has become a necessity; and though it entirely of narrow bias bands and fagotmay change and compromise, there is ings and inset medallions or circles filled not the smallest probability of its being n with lace stitches, and the same open work may reappear upon the body of the The rather elaborate blouse why will not some philanthropist present us with a synonym for "dressy?"—has been modi-

Or, more easily made, and very fashionable at the moment, is the voke of all-over lace on which are set soroll patterns in the narrowest of bouillonées, a wider bouilonée or possibly one in the same width covering the line of union between yoke

Two French designs sketched here furnish good suggestions for blouses of the latter type. One, of chiffon cloth, has its deep round lace voke edged and trimmed by narrow bouillonées of the chiffon.

The other, in soft louisine, is made with

lonée of the silk. Tasssels finish the points,

n their own color and trimmed, if at all

in bands of the frock material decorated

with trimming corresponding to that in

afternoon wear, are the new blouses of

rich, soft brocade in one tone, matching the

skirt and coat: and blouses of the soft finish

taffeta, louisine, liberty satin, or any one

of the new silks in fancy weaves but in plain

color may be made in modish fashion and

obtain cachet by the addition of a little hand embroidery, or lace cravat, jabots

Lingerie ruches are very effective

upon blouses otherwise quite simple, and

little buttons and military loops of cord or

braid will sometimes give distinction to

The long cuff below very full upper sleeve

houlder and elbow and fitted somewhat

puffs, the long sleeve very full between

to the arm below but slit up the outside seam

o show lace or lingerie frills which also

fall over the hand, and the flowing upper

rather severe garment.

or frills.

More simple, yet handsome enough for

troduced upon the frock.

BLOUSES NOW MADE TO MATCH. | an ample coat alcove, they lose their freshare those most seen upon the dressy blouses intended for wear under coats, though elbow sleeves are used upon such blouses



be worn at matinées, formal luncheons, &c. The very fine lingerie blouses deserve a story all their own. They are as far rea lace yoke pointed in front and back and moved from the ordinary shirtwaist as.

MEANS "YES" WHENSHESAYSIT

THE AMERICAN GIRL DEFENDED FROM AN UNJUST CHARGE.

London Attempt to Blame the Summ Girl Here for the Jilting Proclivities of the English Malden—Short Engage-ments the Rule in New York.

Not long ago a London newspaper printed an article in which the London girl was accused of looking upon a betrothal as an engagement that may be broken lightly. The writer, evidently much in earnest, drew a comparison between present day methods and the time when the betrothal was as serious an affair as marriage itself. "Now." the writer asserted, "it is not an unusual thing for a girl to be engaged sev-

eral times before being married, and people think none the worse of her for it. "An engagement has become no more weighty a matter now than a dance. A woman can throw her partner over if she

"When girls are so capricious how can a man have the same feeling for the sanctity of marriage? * * * I heard the other day of two marriages where the parties over the sleeves and bordered by a bouil- the models just discussed, but are always had been engaged six or eight years. Everybody expressed unbounded surprise that

they had remained faithful so long. "The fact is, young girls' ways are be-ginning to resemble those of nursemaids who walk out with a man, but not always with a view to matrimony."

A copy of the article was sent to an Ameri can paper, with this remark: "Are the methods of the American summer girl be-



this season seem to be lovelier than ever The Japanese importers are showing ronderful blouses and blouse patterns

of the very fine Japanese grass linen and of Japanese and Chinese silks and crepes, embroidered in self colors. The embroidery was done in Japan and therefore does no command the fabulous price that would be asked for work of the kind done in this country. The blouse patterns are expensive enough in all conscience, but the beauty of the work justifies the price. In the realm of the shirtwaist pure and

simple there is nothing surprisingly new in line, though the new materials are beautiful. As was the case last year, the mercerized stuffs and the embroidered linens and lace, silk and tassels are all in one lead among materials for the tailor shirtsilks are called into service by the blouse | The all lace blouses in cream, in string | waist.

makers. Chiffon velvet and the very fine color, or dyed to match the frock material Much of the embroidery this year is of cloths, such as drap ideal, which is hardly are exceedingly serviceable and are usually the very heavy raised and padded variety which is effective enough on the heavy made very simply, over silk and chiffon linens and crashes, but is hardly to be ad-

Cross-stich embroidery in colors still has its vogue among shirtwaist makers as boldness. That she can associate more

cotton etamine Epaulettes and yokes running well down



over the shoulder are features of most o newest shirtwaists, although some of the firms most noted for their shirtwaists cling to the old tailor models, simply made with side or box plaits and shirt sleeves.

The button wristband and the soft turnback cuffs fastening through both thickes with link buttons appear most fre but the advancing season may develop

EMBROIDERED VESTMENTS. Most of Those in Use by Catholics Made

at St. Gall, Switzerland.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

new details and these are but notes upon

"All Catholic churchmen and sisters go to St. Gall, Switzerland, for their embroid-ered vestments," said William Prestler of "St. Gall is, in its way, as much

ered vestments," said William Prestler of Toledo. "St. Gall is, in its way, as much a distinctive feature of Switzerland as Oberammergau and the Passion Play." Mr. Prestler continued, "and it is regarded with reverential traditions by all Catholics who have consecrated their lives to Caurch work. It is there that the church has established by the usage of time the headquarters for all embroidered work used in its ceremonies. The costly robes of the priests, the garments of the superiors and the banners of the religious societies are all made there, and those which are not imported to this country are thought little of by the people of that Church. There you can find the sisters of the Church whose nimble fingers, are adapted to needlework, embroidering the sable robes of the nun or the bright vestments of the Cardinal. Banners bearing inscriptions of every language to which the religion is known are made there, and are sold throughout the civilized and the heathen world.

"The business is done by representatives in the various countries. I sell the vestments in America, and we have others in the other countries. The cloths and the garments are admitted duty free when certification is made that they are for the Church, and for that reason no stocks are imported, but the garments are brought in as sold. When the affidavit is presented that they are for the Church the customs officer removes all claims of the Government. Otherwise the duty would be 60 per cent, just as on all other silks and embroideries. We are now taking orders for Easter, and when they are all in the carmas for Christmas, 1904, will begin."

ing copied here?"

Now, this question is not at all to the liking a some New York matrons moving in good society. It is equivalent, they say, to calling the summer girl—therefore the American girl-a jilt.

The article itself they accept with equanimity. In fact, they don't care at all how many sins the London girl is saddled with. When the blame for them is laid at the American girl's door-well, that's quite anotherstory.

young daughters. "The New York girl is not, never has been and probably never mired upon the sheer stuffs with which it | will be, understood on the other side of the water.

"Her good fellowship is always put down and is employed effectively upon the linen or less constantly with a man for weeks at a time, share in his sports and pleasures and accept his courtesies without a thought of love or marriage entering her head is unbelievable to the average English woman.

"According to the writer of that article to walk out with a man unless a girl contemplates marrying him is something to be reproved. What if American girls were ex-pected to marry every man who invited them for a stroll! As it is, men and women in good society here may promenade Fifth avenue or any other thoroughfare in daylight without being irrevocably committed to

matrimony.

"As for the main question, whether the American girl makes a specialty of breaking an engagement of marriage, I say emphatically, 'No!' When compared with the number of engagements made public every year, the number of announcements of broken engagements is astonishingly

small.
"In fact, of all the weddings which have taken place in fashionable circles so far this winter I can't recall at the moment one bride who had been engaged before she met her husband that was to be. "No; the New York girl may have plenty of shortcomings, but she is not a jilt."

Said another woman conspicuous in society:
"Long engagements are quite out fashion over here; have been for a good many years. The accepted rule now is that a young man does not offer himself

until he is ready to get married.

"Except in the rural districts, the Jacob and Rachel idea of courtship is hopelessly of date. Nowadays almost as soon out of date. Nowadays almost as soon as an engagement is announced preparations are begun for the wedding. The bride to be has little or no chance to regret the step taken or to change her mind.

"In these days the mother who knows her business will not allow her daughter to become formally engaged to any young man who has no proposed of being able. man who has no prospect of being able to get married for years to come; that is, unless she means to play special providence to the pair herself. In that case the en-

gagement is announced, and the wedding follows in three months at the outside. "A young couple may be sincerely attached, but until the way to the altar is clear no engagement is declared. On the . I think this is a much more sensible

whole, I think this is a much more sensible plan than the old one and apt to result in fewer broken engagements.

"Who wants to doom any girl to waste seven or eight of her best years waiting for a man who perhaps at the end of them is very little better off than he was at the beginning? I do not know just how English women view the question, but on this side of the Atlantic I am safe in saying that the long engagement is looked upon as the

the long engagement is looked upon as the reverse of admirable, not so much perhaps by the girls as by their mothers.

"The American girl is far from faithless. She loves attention and admiration and having a good many strings to her bow, but she is not ambitious to make and break but she is not ambitious to make and break engagements of marriage. She does not A young married woman who was a belle before marriage, and if possible has been more of a belle ever since, had some very

decided views to advance about the latter day New York girl.
"A jilt? No; decidedly not," she repeated, "but a flirt? Yes. In the art of flirting I think the American girl surpasses the Eng-

lish girl.
"But it is open, aboveboard flirting that any one is welcome to see, and it stops at that. No deep, dark, underhand intrigues for her! It is almost never the unmarried young girl who tries her hand at breaking up some other woman's home. up some other woman's home.

"The summer girl, like the winter girl, firts every chance she gets, but it is news

to me that she gets engaged. The comic

papers, I know, delight in advancing that theory, but people who really understand what's what in the social world know better.

what's what in the social world know better.

"It may be quite true that the English girl is anxious for many betrothals, but if so she certainly did not contract the habit from the summer girl over here. It's really remarkable how wonderfully misled people of other countries are in sizing up the girls over here.

"Because the New York girl accepts, almost demands, attention from the other sex as her right and gets plenty of it; because she shows grace to all and a disposition to accept with pleasure all the incense offered at her shrine, she is accused of spreading a matrimonial net to entrap

cense offered at her shrine, she is accused of spreading a matrimonial net to entrap as many of the other sex as possible. There never was a bigger mistake.

"Unless the American girl really means to marry she doesn't want to be engaged, for the reason that an engagement means immediately a curtailing of her privileges, and when she does say 'yes' she almost invariably sticks to her bargain, until after the wedding, anyway.

"In my opinion, no girl could be further from being a jilt than the New Yorker."

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S BIBLES. One in Chicago Besides the Volume in Phila-

delphia, Claimed by the Lee Family. Members of the family of Gen. Robert E. Lee are endeavoring, it is said, to regain possession of "the Custis family Bible, which Martha Washington used in her morning devotions and which contains the birth and death records of many of America's famous men."

According to a report from Philadelphia, this Bible bears the London imprint of Charles Bell, 1702-Charles Bill is probably meant—and contains the entries of the births of Fanny Parke Custis, Sept. 13, 1710, and of Daniel Parke Custis, Oct. 13, 1711. There are also the records of the marriage of Daniel and Martha Custis and the births of their various children, and on the page at the end of the New Testament is the birth record of George W. P. Custis, the adopted son of George Washington. This is not the only Martha Washington

Bible now in existence, for Mr. Gunther of Chicago owns the \$5,000 Oxford Bible of 1789, which was sold for a much smaller sum at one of the Philadelphia Washington sales in 1892 to George D. Smith and A. J. Bowden, the New York dealers, and resold by them to the Western collector for the amount named.

This interesting volume contains the dated autograph of Martha Washington in three places, showing that it came into her possession in 1789. The five preliminary blank leaves are occupied with the family record of Lawrence Lewis, who married Washington's adopted daughter, Nellie Parke Custis. The first entry is:

Lawrence Lewis, born 4th April, 1767.

Neilie Parke Custls, born 31st March, 1779.

Married at Mount Vernon,

On Friday, 22d Feby, 1799, in the presence
of Genl. & Mrs. Martha Washington.

The volume is a thick quarto, bound in plain calf, and covered, probably by Martha Washington herself, with strong unbleached linen cloth, apparently of housegold manufacture. The three places where her signature occurs are on the title page of the Old Testament, just above the imprint, on the leaf of dedication to King James and on the title page of the New l'estament.

The pedigree of the Gunther copy is complete, and the various ownerships are well known. The pedigree of the Lee copy seems to be faulty.

This Bible appears to have been mislaid by Gen. Lee's family in moving from their home at Arlington in 1861. Recently Miss Mary Lee, a daughter of Robert E. Lee, while visiting Philadelphia learned that the Bible was owned by George W. Kendrick, Jr., of that city.

Mr. Kendrick, who bought it twentytwo years ago from a man named Stein, who has since died, declines to return the Bible, and it seems likely that the question of ownership will be taken into court. The ornament. "It's nonsense," remarked, with a long father of this Mr. Stein was a soldier in the Inion Army and is thought to have "bought the book from a sutler, who had previously purchased it from a soldier who had found it in the house at Arlington."

As it possesses greater family interest, this Bible would doubtless sell for a larger sum than the Gunther copy.

QUEEN HELPS MAINE LADS. Boom in Moleskins Since Alexandra Set the Style.

EAST HAMPDEN, Me., Feb. 6 .- James Cary and Thomas Clark, two schoolboys who wanted to earn money in their spare time mornings and evenings, have collected a snug savings bank account since November by catching moles and selling their skins to a fur buyer in St. Louis.

Until less than a year ago the polts of moles were not listed by any fur buyer in America, and if the skins were mentioned, which was seldom, they were classed with the pelts of the domestic cat, the rabbit and the woodchuck as having no commercial value.

The sudden advance of moleskins to popular favor was due to the fact that Queen Alexandra of England has discarded her wraps of American seals and of Siberian sables and has taken to wearing a cloak made from the skins of more than 700 moles captured on the King's farm at Sandring-ham, thus setting an example of patronizing

home products.

Immediately after the Queen put on her new cloak and wore it in public, the price of American moleskins went up from nothing to 10 and 15 cents for every thick-furred skin which could be found.

The ground was frozen when the circulars

The ground was frozen when the circulars telling about the new fur arrived in Maine, but the boys were not discouraged. They knew it was as impossible to catch under frozen ground as it was to dig clams at high tide, but if they could not seek the animals under ground they could do the next best thing, which was to lure the moles out and trap them above the frost.

Among the treasures owned by the two boys was a kiln shed of an abandoned brick yard, under which in the rich loam they were rearing millions of angleworms, intending to sell them for bait to the fishermen when the law was off on trout. The boys knew that moles obtained most of their living by burrowing below the earth and feeding on earthworms, and arguing from cause to effect they concluded that if the moles knew where the angleworm preserve was the animals would visit the

place to satisfy their hunger.

During the time when the ground was bare in December the boys carried many earthworms to the meadows where the moles lived and threw the bait into the open holes. Later, when the animals had learned to come up after dark for their daily feed, the boys dropped lines of worms along the fields, making a trail which led to the shed in the old higherman. along the neids, making a trail which led to the shed in the old brickyard.

In a few days the angleworm pits were filled with greedy moles seeking to eat up the bait which was intended for the fisher-

nen. The worms were transferred to arrels and boxes, and traps were set about he shed in every place where the worms

Though moles are nearly blind and have no sense of hearing, they can smell an angleworm far away. By filling the sheds with self-setting traps which were baited with earthworms the boys caught more than a thousand moles inside of a week.

Since the snow has fallen fewer of the animals find their way to the traps, though a dozen or more are caught every night. As fast as the boys skin the moles the bodies are thrown into the boxes and barrels of coath where the carthworms are fatten. of earth where the earthworms are fatten-ing for the fishermen, so that the moles which grew big and fat from feeding on earthworms are finally turned over to be devoured by their victims.



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THEY PEDDLE RICH STUFFS. A MEDIÆVAL CUSTOM THAT SUR-

Packmen Visit the Houses of the Well-to-Do as Their Predecessors Used to Visit Castles of Old-Fascination This Kind of Buying Has for Women—Costly Goods

VIVES IN NEW YORK.

There are a few glorified peddlers in this town who haunt, not the squalid streets, but the regions of the well-to-do, and carry not cheap gimeracks and crude necessaries of household use, but beautiful and costly fabrics.

Even these men, however, carry packs, and perhaps keep no regular shops. They have many customers of long standing, and their daily sales often amount to hundreds of dollars worth of linen, laces, table decorations and the like. Such peddlers visit their customers two

or three times a year in New York and perhaps turn up occasionally in the summer colonies of the rich. They receive orders for particular articles, and a good many women get into the habit of depending upon them for special objects of use and For the most part the articles carried by

fabrics of a kind not ordinarily found in any save a few shops. The peddlers manage like goods in the shops, and perhaps they

are right.

It is intimated that the peddlers are not unwilling to have the repute of knowing how to import merchandise without submitting to the payment of duty, but the agreeable aroma of suspicion attaching to free importations may easily be encouraged to create the impression that the buyer is

getting a bargain.
One thing that helps to account for the ccess of these peddlers is the success of these peddlers is the pleasure that most women take in seeing rich stuffs and dainty fabrics displayed in their own drawingrooms. The peddler is pastmaster of the selling art and knows how to impress each customer with the value of his

goods and her own importance.

The lady thus appealed to has a delicious sense of having escaped the necessity of crowding her way into a shop and inspect-ing goods in common with a hundred other women. The peddler is never in a hurry, and is always ready to go to the very bottom of his pack in search for what may please a customer. And then the temptation to buy goods actually in the house is stronger than the temptation of goods displayed in

a shop.
Old customers are the peddler's best advertisers. They tell of his visits, display their bargains, and recommend him to friends and neighbors. Sometimes when friends and neighbors. Sometimes when he is expected at a particular house the hostess invites in a few friends to see his wares, and the meeting is a delightful occasion to hostess, guests and merchant.

An additional charm of this kind of shopping lies in the fact that it is a survival in this modern age of a custom going back to mediæval times. The peddler of rich stuffs was a welcome visitor in scores of dull mediæval castles, and much more

mediæval castles, and much more of a necessity than his modern successor.

Hebrews and Scotchmen were the European peddlers of those earlier days. He-brews are still in the business of glorified peddling in New York and other American cities, and they have for occasional com-

petitors East Indians and merchants of the Levant. the Levant.

No one could make a remote guess at the value of their trade, but they deprive the regular shopkeepers of a very handsome amount of profits. The success of these old fashioned methods in a bustling modern city depends largely on the personal equation, the peddlers art as both buyer and seller, his judgment of goods and of human nature, especially feminine human nature, and the lurking vanity or luxury of the customer.

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them.

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accomplishments in which she takes grea pride and puts in practice every day regularly, as she has done any time these fifty years and more.

"Mrs. Catherine Krebs, at 94, does her own housework, and never misses a Sunday from church, no matter how inclement the weather, the almost unprecedentedly severe winter having failed to keep her away from thus offered are considerably cheaper than service. Mrs. Krebs was born in Germany, and remembers her mother holding her in

her arms to see Napoleon.

"Mrs. Mary Sanders and Mrs. Catherine
Lutz, each past her ninety-fifth year, are
the other two of this quartet of lively widows. Besides doing her own house-work, Mrs. Lutz is an enthusiastic and extensive cultivator of flowers, to which she

gives all her spare time.

"Mrs. Sanders takes life more easily. contenting herself with her household duties and an occasional social diversion in the way of a tea par ty or a sewing circle None of these rare old ladies would be taken for other than a particularly active and bright woman of sixty or sixty-five."

WANTED, MARYLAND BISCUITS

Southern Item of Luxurious Fare That We Need in This City.

"I was sorry," said a Southerner, "to learn the other day that a Maryland biscuit company had withdrawn from New York. If that company made real Maryland biscuits, New Yorkers lost a great opportunity in permitting it to leave the city. "The real Maryland biscuit, which 1

have seldom seen north of Mason and Dixon's line, is a rare and wholesome delicacy. It should be nearly the same size and shape as the ordinary porcelain door knob, smaller rather than larger, and its color should be a pale cream-white with a touch of brown on the upper side, where the ornamental marks from the tines of

fork should appear.

"I suppose modern cooks use machinery in making Maryland biscuits, but the old cooks of Maryland employed the muscles of the hands and arms. The biscuit should be eaten hot with a moderate amount of butter and should be opened not with a knife, but, if need be, with the aid of a fork. There are no inedible innards to the Maryland biscuit, for it is cooked clean through, and is at the same time light and filling. My recollection is that six or seven at a high tea.

"It seems that nobody in New York has high teas, though I am told that a few families who have not the courage to exact an evening dinner on Sunday attempt on that day something like the genuine high tea of our grandmothers. Genuine Mary-land biscuits should make a very welcome

addition to that meal.

"Better still, though, would be Maryland biscuits at breakfast. They would have to be served at a rather late breakfast, as they cannot be made in a hurry, and they are best fresh from the oven. A little girl down in my native village used to bring. "Living neighbors in our village," said a man who lives at Tamaqua, Pa., "are four widows, the like of whom we challenge any other place in the Union to show.

"The youngest is Mrs. Susan Moore, who has passed her ninety-second birthday. She is known far and wide for the excellence of her cooking and baking,"

are best fresh from the oven. A little girl down in my native village used to bring around for sale twice a week fresh Maryland biscuits, and we bought them at our bouse, though our cook, who received \$2 a week, made them just as good. We bought them for the sake of the little girl, and eventually she bought a bicycle with the profits. Wish some little girl whose mother knows how to make Maryland biscuits would peddle them in New York."



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